BLOWN UP.— We hardly know which to culogize, the maker of owner of that has beet less Wednesday, at the Hipportonia. When was going such that has been an excited owner of one of XuX's was constant. All the such teased up his but emphatically sky high, for the left west if the such teased up his but emphatically sky high, for the left west in the such teased up his but emphatically sky high, for the left with the such that it is the xor sets up a Hesto light and skry, that it sits more like a shadow than a restrict to the such that we will adderned head. Try one on; first rate investigant this hot weather. -We hardly know which to eulogize, the

but the so light and sky, bast's nice you on; fire have you as some the hot weather.

ALM FALST VARTHATING HALL-1), once you may retempt been made to conduce a Ventilating sixt which may steep the lave been made to conduce a Ventilating sixt which may steep the lave been made to conduce a Ventilating sixt which may steep the lave been made to conduce a Ventilating sixt which may steep the lave been made to conduce a Ventilating sixt which may steep the lave as steep the lave all either unterly failed or on the scale old. These astempts have all either unterly failed or on the scale old. These astempts been submitted unterly failed or on the scale of the lave steep as the scale of the steep as the friends intomorane as the perfect and extra subject on shift in the scale of th

opposite St. Pan's opposite St. Pan's opposite St. Pan's opposite St. Pan's New York, June I. 1953.

This is to certify that I have sold to J. N. Gusris. Hatter, of the City of New York, the exclusive right and title to manufacture and sell my ventilates for the Bis, a presente article, in the said city, and that, ventilates for the Bis, a presente article, in the said city, and that, which is the said of the said city and the said of the said of the said city and that way. I st all prosecute the offending party or terties.

B. Shekwood.

The revival of an expleded idea may answer the Pure a viver of an expected des. Buy alls wer the time thereby any best less and their hopes of creating a sense time thereby may be visit set a till sensition must be brief, for the Eocky Stomaton Best of the age, light deshing and brillant are the account of the publicons, the returned and the intelligent Select your summer End of their Warercoms, cor. of Dreadway and Springest.

choice of the pasteon, the current among the control of summer Hat either Wavercome, cor. of Drandway and Springer.

Genin's Summer Varieties—Lower Store.—The essentiment of Summer Hats offered by Genin this year is four times larger and contains a far greater variety of fabrica thin any his has ever submitted to the public since he commenced business. He short can be found on this side of the Arlantic. Attention is invited to their state, success lightness, and the beauty and elegance of their trimming and appointments. Look ground and see if articles of the same enquisite finan can be principled elsewhere at any price. Genin's Swiss Strew and St Clair Hats are the prefitted novelities of the same might not be considered to the constant with spot tase. The same may be said of the vast imported and home manufactured stock of Children's Holes and Caps, adapted to the scans. Fastents who desire a wide margin for selection, should call carly.

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call early

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Beaver and Paul Feet Hat so d by RAFFIETY & LLASK at their essel
low prices of \$5 and \$4, ten always secured a large sale; but being
determined to keep up with the spirit of the age, they in addition now
gree each of their outomers his inteness in his hat tree of charge. They
are the only insters in the United States who can do this. RAFFERTY

LLASK, No. 57 Chaban-at., opposite Chambers-st., and on the corber of Clustham and Pearlesis.

Capitlemon, who have been

INDIA SPORTING HAT.—Gentlemen who have been requiring for the Soloh Topee, or India Sporting Hat, will find a few pet received fr. in Calciuta, at ENIN'S No. 214 Broadway opposite St. Paul's.

VESTILATING BEAVER CASTOR HAT. - This Hat orig nating with and sold by us exclusively for the past three years has obtained a popularity unexampled in Hatting. The trade by use has betained a popularity unexampled in Hatting. The trade by use has tion aware us it e paim of excellence in this peculiar Fabric. Foreign are of great taste appreciate and patronize them; while strangers from our solder States visiting in our midst, bestow on them unquanted quality. For le only by Leasy & Co. Leoders and Introducers of Fashien, Astor House, Broadway.

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LEF WHEN ROSCION WAS AN ACTOR IN ROME, there were know who could equal him. In the Nineteeth Century, in the great Metropolic of New York, there are none who can equal Thiomas Smirn, Jr., in his line. The Theater where he can be avera in a Nice Faltanest, where gentlement can procure a splendid. Wardrabe at a very trilling cost, at his Ready-made Chothing Establishment,

Ter Summer Coothing selling off at a great sacrifice in consequence of removal. Persons in want of Meris and Boys Ciching will do well to give us a cal. Knarp. No. 33 Maiden-lans. N. P.—Will remove to 80 19 Corlabodist, in a few days.

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There may be found a complete assortment of the celebrated Zephyr

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Undergarments, so necessary for protection and comfort at this season

Give there a trial.

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Opposite Metrupolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden.

A Quin Pao Quo.-What's That?-Why, a ride in a stage, for it's worth 6; cents, and a good article of Clothing for its medicate price, such as you may get at H. L. Forske's Great Clothing fore. No. 27 Courtlandest, New York, where they always have an increas variety adapted to the season. "Fortke's Railway Guide," grata, an application.

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BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS .- The Bona fide, original and nly genuine Exterminator that annihilates Rate. Mice. Cockroaches nts. &c., without stench is Costan's. Costan's Depor. No. 44 youdway. Costan's Bedbug Exterminator not only kills but keep youdway. DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.-GAYLER'S PATENT

Homer M Patrick is the sole Manufacturer in the United Soft the alove calchand Safes, and F. C. Goyrin's Impensivable fance Locks; the best safes and Locks combined in the world fance Locks; the best safes and Locks combined in the world fance the safe and Locks combined in the world. The tild Patricks, one door below Maiden-lane, formerly So. 90 John 233.—BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye and Wig Factory is removed to No. 201 Broadway, opposite the Park Fountain.
BATCHELONA well-sarned face is a sufficient guarantee to all who patroune him, that their wants can be better supplied by him than at any
tiber set ablohment in the world.

GUTTA PERCHA WATER PIPE—Suction Pipe for Pumps and Engines P.pe for conveying water under ground, Machine Barding (round and flat.) Insulated Pelegraph Wire, and every variety of Gutta Percha Gooda, manufactured from pure Gutta Percha, under the only patents in this country, by the Hadson Manufacturing Company.

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KELTY & FERGUSON'S, Nos. 2019 Broadway, and 54 Rende-st. Dealers
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N. B.—Store Church, and other large Shades, painted and lettered to

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Hor! Hotter!! Hottest!!!-If the warm weather the heat will be measured with two-story thermometers.

that of "Thinking on the frozen Caucasus," but of so avail. The last and best resort must be to make use of the EntraNta Ics Percusaes, the greatest water currenteemton of modern times. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and rotail, at No. 6 Bur-times. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and rotail, at No. 6 Bur-

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General Mutual Insurance Company.—Assets on the 14th January, 1808, \$500,000. Profits divided, no rate, among those to do business with the Company. Office No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, race of Wall and William-sta.

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CURE OF NERVOUS DISEASES.

No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions in the diseased, dsbillstared, and shattered servous system. Whether broken down by servers, weakly ussues, or impaired by sickness, the neutring and relaxed organization, is at once re-braced, re-triffied, and built up. The mental and physical symptoms of nervous denses vanish, together under its influence. The steeping, trembling victim of depression and debility, becomes a new man. He stands rect, he moves with a tiru step, his mind, which was previously suit and serious, or an almost idioid; apathy, because buight, buoyant and sative, and be goes forth refreshed, resecutated one conscious of my vigor, to his accusationed occupations. Nor is the effect temperary. On the contrary the relief as permanent, for the coordial properties of the medicine reach the contribution itself and restore it it to its normal condition. Well may the preparation be called the

World have similated, that miracle of medicine heretofore supposed to have no existence.

Its force is never expended, as is the case with opium, alcoholic preparation, and all under excitants. The effect of these is brief, and it may well be said of him who takes thought of the said that we have the said that of the man is worse than the first. But the death is an exhibitant without a single drawback—sain in its operation perpetual in its happy induced agont the nerves, the mind and the entire organization.

A GREAT MEDICINE FOR TENDAMENT.

The unparalleled effects of this great recoverative in all compaints tecident to females mark a new in the samals of medicine. Thousands of simulants have been invented—thousands of invigorants and a said of the said of

and the end ha too often been unterly to paralyse the recuperative power of the nerves and the visial organization and finally to destroy the unhappy patient. But in VIGORATING ELIXIR IS TO SHAPPY PARAMETERS AND AND ASSESS TO SHAPPY PARAMETERS AND ASSESS

More Rag Dolls at Rogers's Fancy Bazaan, No. 4. Brandway These Dolls are beautiful as was and far more durable than Indian Rubber. Indeed, they are the very best article of the kind ever imported into the country. Regers's Bazaar is the place for Toys and Fancy Goods. His store is a perfect Musecun, and his goods sold chapper than any other in the city. No. 4th Broadway, between Grand and Howard-sts.

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Take the sweetest of names and the fairest of firwers, Combine them, and lo, what a tressure is ours!

For blooming in winter, when earth is all dreary,

We hall with delight the green fragrant Rose-mary.

BUSSALL STALDING'S ROSE-MARY and GARY is OH., a

see and beer article in the world for impr. ving the is and best article in the world for in use it if you wish. 1st. To bountify the hair, 2st. To cart the hair elegantly, 5d. To restore dandrull effects the To restore the hair elegantly.

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Pointer will rave the sizuature of J. Strasmil. Scalings. I serious and proporters, depth No. 27 Termont Row. Bost. Fold in New-York City. by Russian, Chris. Co., C. H. R. sedway and Johnest. Albany. W. L. Jesison. Bridish. A. w. sad by Agants everywhere. Trial Bottles, 25 cents. La., 15 cents.

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\$15 only for a beautiful Country Residence. Est Silo only for a beautiful Country Residence, is the pleasurt village of Rosesule, adjuicing Lakeland, where a new borch and a number of private dwellings have already been created asversal more are new bring created, and crops of almost every single such to say on long Island, and very hear is other-fadired stake Bonkonkons. 2.000 desirable building Loss at Farms with the chreshold among 600 share-badders on the Sove Jones 10.000 because the building Loss at Farms with be chresholded among 600 share-badders on the Sove Jones 10.000 because the subscriber of the control of the subscriber of the s

The property of the Patent Porous Glass Piter in purifying the water daily used, much discuss and suffering would be avoided. The amount of impurity in the Croton water is valid fraktfol. It has been highly recommended. Call and examine it at No. 316 Broadway.

More evidence of the efficacy of HOOFLAND's

No WONDER HE WAS THANKFUL -Read and judge for SOLDHEVES. Rochester, October 13, 16
GENTLEMEN: Having experienced the beneficial effects of
McLant's Celebratus Liver Pills, I take great pleasure
of solor them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that

Depot No. 240 Greenwich-st., New-York. the use of a few drops.

SEWING MACHINES .- A morning paper has expressed SEWING ALCHINES.—A morning paper mas captered in strong terms the loss that a rapid revolution must take place in the aut of sewing, "that our grand-children, when fold that four scan were once a week by braid, and ser by machinery, will hear the skey with wendering unredulity." This great revolution is now in active the result of the series with the series of the series which has effected to Sixona's Pariner Sewing Machiners. These machines do perfect work on every sort of material, which no other machine ever made can do. They are on exhibition and for sale at the office, No. 223 Broadway.

1. M. Sixona & Co.

To DESTISTS.—A city dentist's practice for sale—as FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and pub istant, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassanst, New-York.

FOR THE FALL TRADE.—Importers, Jobbers, &c., one of giving a general publicity to their advertising, are invited to in y esteblishment and examine the facilities I have at hand for roungt and correct transmission and publication of besiness in all reding papers of the Union and Ganadas. No payment required of eaching parties till their orders have been properly attended to, mable parties till their orders have been properly attended to. W. H. McDonald, No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann.

New-York Daily Cribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 92, 1853.

Persons wanting The Tribune left at their residences or places of business will please leave their address at the Publication Office, or not to us through the Post-Office. Price 12j cents a week-payable the Carrier.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whater is intended for insertion must be anthenticated by the name at address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a gus natee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

SEE THIRD PAGE AS

In Senate yesterday, Mr. Beekman reported a bill relative to a new Park in this city. The bill amending the law in regard to the property of married women, was passed. Also, to regulate the compensation of Street Assessors in this city. The Senate then went into Executive session, and a lively scene ensued, the heat of debate rivaling the heat of the weather. The result was that the Governor's nominations were rather unceremoniously laid on the table, except some Notaries for country districts, which were confirmed. There was no work done during the afternoon session.

In Assembly, the consolidation of Brooklyn and Williamsburg was talked over with no result. The impeachment case consumed the greater portion of the session, but the speeches are not worth printing. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill to divide the Nineteenth Ward of this city.

The reader will find one of BAYARD TAYLOR'S regular Letters from India on the third page of this morn-

Micrican proclaims her approval and ratification of the Maise Law in tones of thunder. Even DETROIT gives it a majority, while "the Rural Districts" go for it overwhelmingly. Legislators at Albany! do you hear! Let your constituents have a chance to say whether they will aphold or suppress the Legalized Rum Traffic!

A great dearth of news seems to have prevailed in Europe on the sailing of the Humboldt which arrived here yesterday. The principal fact is that the Emperor Nicholas, instead of making war incontinently, had dispatched a courier to Constantinople to require the Porte to accede to the last proposition of Prince Menchikoff within eight days. This looks like anything but readi ness for immediate hostilities. He is evidently inclined o wait till after the harvest before marching into the Danubian Principalities, even if he then should find it convenient to gratify his tastes to such an extent. Meanwhile the Turks are actively preparing for defense. The difficulty between Austria and Switzerland will also probably be settled by some concessions on the part of the latter. The British Government have brought forward their scheme for reforming the administration of India. and a very half-way, poverty-stricken scheme it is, giving satisfaction to nobody. On this head our readers will find the observations of our London correspondent unusually instructive. We give an interesting letter from BAYARD TAYLOR in reference to Chinese Affairs.

MANUFACTURES IN THE SOUTH.

John Randolph hated manufactures so much that he said he would walk a mile to kick a sheep. An extraordinary ceincidence of feeling induced Lord Brougham to say in Parliament, in 1815, that "It was well worth while to incur a loss upon the first exportation, in order, by the glut, to stifle in the craile those rising manufactures in the United States, which the war had forced into existence, contrary to the natural course of things." A similar coincidence of sentiment as regards American manufactures, induced Mr. Walker to compound his gangrenous and ignorant bill; but so far have his predictions been falsified, that the product of the country is about one thousand millions less than his estimate of a reduplication within twelve years, hanks to democratic intermeddling. It was fitting, sherefore, that Mr. Walker should go abroad to

give him a public dinner for having sacrificed the in. dustry of his own country. We look at these aberra. tions from old democratic do trines with sorrow, not with anger. We recall the fact that Mr. Calhoun and Mr. McLiuff e were once protectionists, and that under the suspices of Fouth Carolina, the venerable Mathew Carey wrote numerous Tariff tracts and spread them voluminously through that State in particular, at his own expense. We remember the celebrated Polk Kane letter, in which it was made to appear that Mr. Polk was for a judicious Tariff in Pennsylvania and for the Iron interest there, wille at the South his claims to preferment were that he was opposed to the Black Tariff; and we remember that the election of Mr. Polk by the totes of that State put the great majority of her iron works under the Sherid's hammer, and destroyed the best rising home market that the State ever possessed. Bearing these facts in mind, and that the deception of "Democracy" is as complete a means of blinding a nation as Mahomedanism, we expect the progress of truth to be s'ow. We are fully convinced that, since the Whig party is dead, there may be, in time, a chance for the doctrines of Protection, now that no party tests, hopes or gains are connected with it.

The light, indeed, seems to be breaking in at the South. Notwithstanding the rantipole nonsense of Bishop Otey on Amazonia, and the Resolutions of the Memphis Convention favoring it, there were certain determina tions which that body came to which are deserving of approval. What they need is a scientific basis for their operations. Their whole scheme now is a medley of fig-ends; stolen thunder from the Whigs; stump-oratory of manifest destiny-ism: liberty-palayer with the clank of the slave's chain; declamation about common schools and progress, both of which depend upon the fixedness of the population, while the inevitable result of the Memphisian policy is to scatter men as chaff from Texas to California, and uproot all the interests, affections and studiousness of the home circle. A resolution, however, was adopted strongly favoring the establishment of manutactures in the South, and inviting European workmen to come and settle there. This is the genuine Democratic doctrine, and is perfect as far as it goes. It wants a basis, however. For the present, it is equivalent to what was said to Pennsylvania-manufacture iron without your tariff; we don't object. But the protection being wanting, the iron was not manufactured. And so we bought railroad iron by wholesale from abroad, and the indebtedness for that and other things imported, which should have been manufactured at home, and which would have been under a protective policy, amounts to over three hundred millions of dollars.

The Resolution of the Memphis Copycution in regard to Cotton Manutactures is couched in these words:

to Cotton Manutactures is couched in these words:

"Whereas, the Southern States of this Raion now have
and for a long period must have, a whital monopoly in the
protection of raw coston of commarks and whereas, it is
of vast importance to these States that their great staple
should be sent abroad in its most validable form, and whereas, it is believed that this staple can be wrought up with an
extracrdinary cheapness on and near the fields of its
growth, therefore,
"Be at Resolved, That the President of this Convention
"Be at Resolved, That the president of this Convention

"Be if Recolved, That the President of this Convention appoint a Committee of five members, who shall be re-quested to prepare for publication and distribution, particu-larly in the manufacturing districts of Europe, a fau report of the pecubiar facilities all rided by the Southern and West-ern States for the manufacture of cotten, and that this report be published as a part of the proceedings of this Convention." Now, although the resolution leaving cotton manufac-

turers unprotected in their present state against English monopoly amounts practically to nothing, yet it shows that a change is coming over the South. The men whose fanatic free-trade doctrines most swayed it, have in the course of nature been removed, and a younger generation is coming to the field of politics. That generation is wondering how it is that their leaders were so wise, Southern progress is so dull compared with Northern. How is it that Norfolk sticks at the figure of nine thousand inhabitants, and Charleston does not get beyond thirty, when either of those cities has every advantage at the hand of Nature? This Young America at the South is evidently wriggling in the bond of the legacy of perfectionism bequeathed by Mr. Calhoun. It aims at independence, teo, in such resolutions as the following: **Reserved. That direct trade as a commercial consequence and in detail, to be practically demonstrated, carried out and established with the question immediately connected with it, is a subject of importance and general interest to the whole country, and as such is a proper matter for the consideration and action of this Convention."

Now the most direct trade is the closest, or that with the least intermediate agency. If the Southern plant ers put up manufactories for their cotton, and do for themselves what Manchester is doing for them, and the persons engaged, men, women and children, consume the food of the Southern farmers around and about, the trade is the most direct possible. But if they send it to Manchester, and pay, first, the transportation to an American port, then the commission there, then the voyage across the ocean, then the commission in Liverpool, then the journey to Manchester, then the manufacture there, then the same course on return goods, with insurance, wear and tear, and then get ten cents in the dollar for their labor, they are lucky. The wonder is. after such an ingenious scheme for defrauding a country, that its native prowess is any proof against habitual

It is not strange that the South writhes once a year in Conventions, and launches its thunders against New-York-and finally sgainst Liverpool, and is ready to grasp at any new fully on South America. It has been under the strangest of delusions. It has followed the shadows of a few great men, great because of the want of those Common Schools to enlighten the community which the Memphis Convention now recommends.

We trust that the One Thousand Members, having feturned to their homes, may, before the next grand rumpus in 1854 at Baltimore, get one step fur her in pelitical knowledge, which is, that if they would have manufactures at the South, they must remember that the supremacy of England in manufactures arese from her making war on and destroying, avoxedly so, the manufactures of every other nation. In the case of Ireland this was done by direct statute. In our case as Colonies, it was also effected by the same means; and although when we became a nation. Political Economy as a science was little understood, yet the ecomon-sense instincts of Washington, and above all of Franklin were in favor of home manufactures. In the case of Russia. England would have destroyed her manufactures as she did those of Portugal, Turkey and India, but the sagacious Nesselrode, immediately after the war, no: withstanding the debt of gratitude which the allies owed to England, declared that protection was essential to Russia-a policy that has advanced her in the same proportion that Turkey has declined, and which in all probability will enable the former to swallow the latter empire.

The sympathy of the freetraders of England with Hungary was never declared until at the Southampton and Manchester meeting they heard that, as a free nation of fifteen millions, she would open a new market to English manufacturers. Kossuth, to this day, humors this idea, though it is suspected by the best informed that if in power he would thoroughly protect Hungary against English Monopoly. When the people of the South look upon the English system as the fruit of inearnate selfishness during centuries and that is the reason why England has unduly the start of as-they will protect themselves, and the spasms and gripes of Memphis Conventions will then be over. That that time is coming we fully believe.

THE DRAMA AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

We do not profess to vaticinate with regard to the Emperor Nicholas, for the reason that the more injudi cious and morbid side of his character has received an exaggerated development within the past fifteen years. and he is by no means so much to be relied upon as formerly. In a country so desperately corrupt and senile as Russia, and, indeed, in any country, absolute despotic power is of necessity alike anwholesome to the heart and the mind charged with its exercise; and in the case of the present Czar it has gradually extinguished the nobler elements, put aside a certain severe elevation and magnimity of purpose that marked his youth, and convertberrow money, which was not forthcoming at home, and that his British friends at Manchester should ed him not only into a bad, but into a capricious man.

For this reason it is difficult to say with confidence what he will do under the rebuff his representative has ust received from the Sultan. Still, the indications are rather that he will not go to war, but will make the best of the circumstances, and content himself with some diplomatic phrases addressed by the Porte to all the Great Powers together, informing them of the concessions made to its Christian subjects since the departure of Menchikoff, and that there the matter will be allowed to drop for the present. Not that Russia will abandon her traditional purpose to annex the Moslem dominions, but that its execution will be postpered to some more convenient season, when England and the Continental States have enough to do to provide for domestic calamities, financial or other. On this question a few facts in regard to the history of Prince Menchikoff's mission, and his relations at the Court of St. Petersburg, which are within our knowl-

The Menchikoff family does not date from the early times of the Russian aristocracy, but is comparatively recent. It was founded by a journeyman pastrycook, who cried his wares through the streets of Mosco # until he cried himself into the regard of Peter the Great, who made him one of his special favorites This, however, did not prevent his being sent to Siberia by Peter II., grandson of that monarch, who, though he had had Menchikeff for his tutor, yielded to the Dolgoroucki family so far as to banish him, instead of marrying his daughter as he had desired. Of this ex-pastrycook, the late most demonstrative Envoy to Constantinople is the fourth direct descendant. He belongs in the very front rank of the public men of Russia, along with Nesselrode, Tchernicheff, Bludoff, Kisseloff, Hugeroff, Orloff, Seniawin, and a very few others. He is one of those admitted to almost daily intercourse and intimacy with the Emperor. Of them all he is perhaps the most ambitious, and certainly the most conceited.

give them accordingly in some detail.

Like most of his countrymen, Menchikoff has always been devoured by the desire to see his name figuring in seme grand affair, and to gain what is called a European reputation-a glory which until now has been denied him. With a mortal bitterness he has seen men like the late favorite Benkendoff, Orloff and others, making a noise in the world, though in his arrogance he has despised them as ignoramuses and nullities. His own mental organization is, however, not of a high order. For twenty years nearly he has been Governor-General of Finland and Minister of the Marine, though in all his life he was never a sailor, and for a long time held steam vessels in holy horror, owing to which there are comparatively very few of them in the Russian pavy at this day.

On the other hand, he does not lack a certain sort of superficial capacity. In his youth he studied for a while at the University of Leipzic, and has since kept up a varnish of information by that kind of general reading which gives the air of knowing everything without bestowing a profound or exact acquaintane report anything. Thus, in the salons of St. Petersburg he has acquired the reputation of immense and mauysided abilities, which must render him successful in whatever he might undertake. This fame has not been diminished by a bitter and sarcastic humor, which loves to riot at the cost of others, and has long rendered him the first wit and author of bons mots at the Court. For these reasons he is more feared than liked; a sentiment penetrating even into the bosom of the imperial family, which has admitted him in a considerable measure into its intimacy, but has never regarded him as a favorite.

There are in the Court of St. Petersburg two leading pehlitical parties, the Russian and the German. The former cherishes the idea of predominance in Europe, but particularly desires immediate extension in the Orient, with the absorption of Turkey, and in case of need, even of Austria. The German party is more pacific in regard to the Eastern question. Its scheme is to aggrandize the influence of Russia in the West, in the affairs of Germany for instance-a policy steadily pursued for these many years, and especially manifest in the events of 1848 and '49. The leader of this latter party is naturally Count Nesselrode, supported chiefly by Baron Brunow, the Russian Ambassador at London, M. de Meyendorff, Ambassador at Vienna, and a few other Germans, both soldiers and civilians. Under the influence of Nesselrode, most of the diplomatic agents of the Empire are either Germans or other foreigners. Trus. Mr. Bedisco, at Washington, is something like a Wallachian, and a Protestant in religion, So it is with

Prince Menchikoff belongs to the Russian parts. Though a disciple of Voltaire, as far as religious ideas are concerned, he holds to the influence of the Greek Church as the principal lever of Russian action in the Orient. In fact, this is his hobby. Thus, after the campaign of 1829, ending with the Treaty of Adrianoples our here-who had held the position of Chief of the Staff under the late Prince Peter Wolkensky, and had dis tinguished himself the year before at the capture of Warna, where he was very severely wounded-quitted the service because, in his opinion, the Treaty did not sufficiently secure the rights of the Greek-Oriental

The ambition of Menchikoff has always aimed as high as that of a Bussian noble is allowed to aim. He has sought to acquire a controlling influence over the mind of the Czar and to hold the first place in his councils. But the Manarch has never allowed himself to be entrapped. The truth is, he has rather disliked the obseus yet arrogant seductions of the ambitious courtier. In default of the first object of his desires, the Prince has however, in latter years succeeded in gaining a considerable influence over the heir to the throne.

When, after the disasters which the Russian troops con tinually experienced in Circassia, under the mixed command of Rosen, Grabbe, Sass, and other German Generals, the Emperor resolved to send there some Russian, with an eminent and imposing name, and with the full powers of an alter ego, Menchikoff strained every nerve to ge the place, bringing into playall degrees of influence and all kinds of agencies, with the aid of both men women-(he is a great favorite with the latter.) It was even said that he threw himself on his knees at the feet of the Czar to implore the favor. But it was not granted, and after ward Count Worontzow, since raised to the rank o Prince, carried off the honor. In this way the jealous courtier grew to be some sev-

enty years of age without the desired opportunity of adding a historic luster to his name. In the affairs of Germany in 1849 the German party had had its way, and it seemed opportune now to give the Russian party a chance in the Oriental question. Of that party and its discon tent, Menchikoff was the organ and the trumpeter at St Petersburg. He not only gave out in private that the memert had come to fall on Turkey, but there was anotherreason why something should be done to gratify him. He had lately been obliged to yield the post of Na val Minister to the Grand Duke Constantine, the second son of the Emperor, and the special ornament of his family, who had been educated a sailor. In these simple facts may be found the principle reason why Menchikoff was sent to Constantinople. Whatever be the final issue of the affair, his vanity has at least had a momentary gratification. He has made a noise in Europe, he has on cupied the attention of the political world, his name has become known beyond the boundaries of the Empire. But if-as now seems more than probable-this mis-

sion, after being begun with so much fuss and pomp, should all end in smoke, we may be certain that the Emperor will, for a little while, be furious and mortified-nay, we may suppose that he was so, when the news of the turn which events had taken arrived at St. Petersburg. But when the first burst of vexation has passed, nobody will be more pleased than himself at Menchikoff's discomfiture. He will feel no regret at the downfall suffered by a man so much boasted of in the social circles of the capital, on his first trial in important practical affairs. He will be the first to apply to the disappointed and ridiculed Ambassador, a familian proverb of the Russians, whose meaning is "he has fallen back among the blockheads again."

PARKS FOR THE PEOPLE.

In commenting on the subject of a new Park, The Journal of Commerce is not convinced of the excellence of the recommendation which we made, that both sites, the Central and Jones's, be bought and laid out, and that the discussion as to which shall be chosen thus be ended. The Times, however, approves the project. We think if our plan were properly examined, it would meet with a ready and universal acceptation, and the matter be settled at once. There are no cities in the world so mean and beggarly

America, and in Europe there is no city which, the elimate considered, so much needs them. In New-York, for example, we have no park or garden worthy of the name. London can show literally one hundred acres for every one we have laid out. Much of the rowdyism, the brutality, the drunkenness we see here may be owing to the want of such humanizing and elegant reedge, are calculated to throw a good deal of light. We sorts. People who frequent such places must learn to behave themselves. So do they in Europe. One is struck at the pervasively good manners which prevail in the Luxembourg, the Tuilleries, the Garden of Plants the Elysian fields, and the various grand parks of Lon. don. In Paris it is delightful to behold the manner in which thousands of children, of infants and nurses, of men and women, take refuge under the long alleys of trees; and, screened from the sun, have the freshness of country air in the midst of a city. Even when the weather is cool the walks are not the less delightful-The sight which one of these gardens or parks presents must be witnessed to be appreciated. The Tuilleries garden, for example, lies along the Seine, which cuts Paris in two. It is so contrived that shady avenues or turnels of trees effectually shut out the sun. Then there are other walks less shady or exposed to the sun, so that places may be found suited to all temperatures.

Incivility, or bad behavior is unknown in these places. If the free-and-easy rowdyism of this City would fail in good manners in a public park, they must be taught to behave by an extra police. There is nothing proper to be done that a strong Government cannot de, and when a democratic people does not neglect, through selfishness er indelence, its interests, there is no Government

The drives of the London Parks have much to do with the health of a large portion of the population. If we adopt the two Parks, there may be ample provision for drives. At present, they are hot, dry, dusty, and disagreeable; but with one well arranged, all these drawbacks may be avoided. Trees and fountains may so modify the atmosphere that a drive may be a luxury. In England, the drives are kept up for the wealthy, or those who are able to have private vehicles. Here special pleasure trains, railroads outright in endless circularities may thread one of the Parks, and our generous and benificent democracy be as suggestive in its applications of the uses of the country in the town as it is in other

To be specific: let us suppose a portion of one of the Parks laid out in lines of railroads flanked by trees cut after the fashion of those in the Tuileries and Versailles Garden. By this means the sun would be excluded. At stated distances, say every hundred yards, let there be fountains and basins, surrounded with flowers. Let these railroads be fenced off with iron network, edged with flower-beds. Let the railway carriages be drawn by horses and subject to special police regulations There might be one division of the trains for nurses and children exclusively, capable of holding some thousands. There might be another for ladies who wish to drive alone. These lines of railways might be supported for a trifle in consideration of the great use that would be made of them. The parallel lines, or circularities, or labrynths into which they might run, could measure in factmany miles, provided that a judicious artist laid them And fifty or a hundred thousand persons, adults, children and infants could have a rural, refreshing drive

We showed lately how the military bands of th City might be increased to nearly a thousand member A grand central open concert platform in the chie park, would form a magnificent arena for the perform ance of nightly monster concerts thus composed. Refreshments, on the right side of Temperance, could be everywhere at hand in the vicinity.

We entreat our citizens to ponder deeply on the insti. tution of both these Parks and the various uses to which we propose to put them. Society must find vent for its idle hours. If we find grogshops, gambling dens, in the midst of us thick as autumnal pigeons; if we have a hell-crop of murders, nearly one a week in this single City of New-York; if life is unsafe and property insecure, it is because we have forgotten our duty to our neighbors. We have been vastly cunning in legal technicality, in property acquisitions, in trade, in chicanery, but most stupid in artistico-religious inspirations. have pursued the philosophy of exclusives, of the theory of the "best society"-and a picture of our best society lately drawn by a genial hand is as sad as it is true. If we would have health, enjoyment, manners, morals,

such as we can offer as a model in social growth, we must take a larger, nobler, more philosophical, more godlike view of the needs of our community than we have done. We have now full half a million people, densely packed. What will be our condition with the three millions soaring in the future, and soon to illustrate our wealth, character and genius as a city? Shall we con trol them in the right way by prescient legislation, or leave them to continued and growing deformity! Now is the time to solve this question in more ways than one, and not the least by the appropriate institution of Parks and Gardens for the public.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Providence Tribune, (independent, edited by a Maine Law Democrat,) gives an interesting account of the trials and troubles of a Democracy, which have rendered two sessions of the present Rhode Island Legislature aborive save to the receivers of Spoils, and rendered expedient a third session during the year, in addition to Constitutional Convention, very soon to be chosen. It is

Our General Assembly, the reader is aware, spent four days last week in treasure and troubelsome assisting a Newport. From the very beginning, it was to a very bad it as the General Assembly of 1842, only a little move so. It met under unfavorable discumstances, was beset by formitable difficulties, and erloyed itself, if we may so apeak, most miserably. It dared not go abead—it dared not retreat—and it couldn't standstill. Between doing something and doing nothing, and doing worse than nothing. It foun

most miserally. It dates that still, Between doing something and doing nothing, and doing worse than nothing, it foun the choice somewhat difficult. Like most people, whom the gods would destroy, the members finally resolved to do worse than nothing. They did it—and then came home. Two matters of difficulty beset our wise legislators of this occasion. The repeal of the Mains Law had been provided, and as the promise couldn't be kept, a compromise must be strateged. It was decided that a bill should be presented in each House, taking the teeth out of the law, but still leaving at the privilege of howling and barking and sarring at the rumsellers. In the Senate, Mr. Thomas T. Hanard, of West Greenwich, presented such a bill, and another was presented in the House by Mr. Joseph tiavuit. These men were thus constituted standard-bearers; and with such generals the rumsellers knew very well that they must triumph, sometime or other, if ever. The bills were presented, and referred to committee, with the underwith such generals the runsellers knew very well that they must friumph sometime or other, if ever. The bills were presented and referred to committee, with the unner-standing that they should alumber quietly till the next session. By that time the generals would know how far they could safely proceed. A peep into the Constitutional Convention was absolutely necessary in order to decide this question. They had presented the bills, because they dared not do otherwise; it being a part of the bargain with the runsellers. They permitted them to sleep because they dared not take them up.

they dared not take them up.

The next troublesome matter was that Supreme Court. It had been decided by the leaders that Samuel Ames, a Why, if anybody, should be elected to the office of Chief Justice—this also being a part of the bargain with the runsellers. But the friends of Governor Dorr, or such of them at least as had meant anything by their professions of attachment to him. insisted that as should be the man, no matter whether the runsellers liked it or not. Tarse thousand of them signed a petition for his appointment. This of course threw the camp into a hubbub. Somobody was wise enough in the excitement to count noses, and it was soon found that, even if the chair of the Chief Justice was declared vacant, Mr. Dorr could not be elected. His friends were pretty strong, outside, but they had not be

Justice was declared vacant, air Dorf could not be elected.

His friends were pretty strong, outside, but they had not sent the right kind of Senators and Representatives for this particular work. They had elected too many "Law "and Order Democrats," too many pledged to the rumsellers, and too many Whigs; and although they had good reason to believe that nearly all the Whigs would prefer Gay. Dorf to any other Domocrat in the State, they could

as regards parks and pleasure-grounds, as those of

net count upon support from this quarter while there was presence that sport would come of withholding it.

What was to be done? It would not do, of course, to open the quarrel in the Grand Committee. It would not do to have a resolution declaring the office wacant get state in the Senate. It would not do to call the ayes may on an question graving out of the difficulty. It wouldn't do appare to disregard wholly, the wish of three thousand voter. Wasn't here a pickie, for grow men to he in?

The rome-flers, or their "committee of vigilance," wo conculted. They were very calm. They direct care to chips whether a judge was elected or not, just now, so has as they knew it must be Mr. Ames or nobody. They was lilling to wait until the convention had met and adjourned. "Give us the election of Judges by the people," willing to wait until the convention had met and adjourned. They was finally concluded by the leaders to let the whit matter rest until the Convention had met and adjourned So the story was put in circulation that Governor Day would not, just thee, accept office. This was promyg contradicted. Then it was said that his health was feeble to admit of his performing its duties. This was promyg contradicted. Then it was said that his health was a feeble to admit of his performing its duties. This was promyg contradicted. Then it was said that his health was feeble to admit of his performing its duties. This was promyg contradicted. Then it was said that his health was a feeble to admit of his performing its duties. This was promyg contradicted. Then it was said that his health was a feeble to admit of his performing its duties. This was promyg contradicted. Then it was said that his health was a feeble to admit of his performing its duties. This was promyg to the said that his health was a feeble to admit of his performing its duties. The fall has a feeble to admit of his performing to make the fall, what he said that they will do it; it is settled, we presume by the who understand the working of the ropes. T er than at this moment, and it his sent necess transers not find themselves in less than one year, in the somewher emberrassing condition of the boy who won the sphant in a raffle, we will acknowledge that we are not go at guessing. If these are Fortune's elect, then we much permitted to believe, that 'bindness in part (and a proper large part) has happened to Israel, until the failuress of a "Gentiles be come in."

The Express favors its readers with the following peop behind the curtain which shields the newspaper manfacture from the optics of the multitude :

"We believe it a pretty notorious fact that" our spaci-correspondence from Constantinople, Vienna, St. Peter-berg, Reme, Madrid, etc. etc., very often means corre-pondence from Liverpool only, made up from the Lenda - Now we do not absolutely know and cannot per

tively affirm that there are no journals as knavish and deceptive as The Express here avers; but it is our confident belief that such are very rare. Our positive knowle edge is confined to our own business; and we do most solemnly assure our readers that no single letter has appeared in our columns written in London, Parisar Liverpool and dated in any of the capitals above named On the contrary, the letters we have published during the past year dated at Constantinople, Vienna, Rome Naples, Lisbon and other European capitals, as well a these from London and Paris, were all written, to the best of our knowledge and belief, at the places named in their respective dates; all written by men whom we had every reason to believe well informed and reliable and most of whose names, had we been at liberty to give them, would have invested their advices with additional and decided interest. If The Express has reason to believe (as we presume it has) that any New-York journal is guilty of the chicaneries it proclaims, it ough to specify the suspected offender, and not indulge in sweeping and unfounded imputations against the integrity and good faith of the Pressin general.

Our Foreign Correspondence is to us an object of much solicitude and expense. One of the Editors and Proprietors of The Tribune has devoted several years in traveling in the interest and at the expense of this paper, having last written us from China on his way to the seat of war in that country, or as near as it may be found secessary or convenient. Thence he expects to proceed to Japan with the U. S. Naval Expedition, to see what information he can send us from that seeluded region. He will probably return next winter by way of Califenia, to which country he devoted in our behalf the first summer after the Gold-fields had been fairly opened. We do not know that any other journal has sent out at Editor to explore California expressly as a Correspond ent, and with no personal or pecuniary object apart from this. Mr. Taylor's Explorations of Central Africa and the branches of the Nile in our behalf are among the most memorable American contributions to the civilized world's knowledge of those benighted regions. Two other Correspondents have written us from Asia Minor and the Holy Land within the last few months, while we have three reliable advisers in California, one of whom writes from San Francisco by each Mail. We are conscious that our Foreign Correspondence may yet be extended and perfected, and we shall spare no pains por reasonable expense to secure that end; but meantime we shall not tamely abide unjust imputations.

The Express proceeds to say that many of the Euroean correspondents are exiles from their respective countries on political grounds, and therefore untrust worthy. It is true that two or three of our Loadon correspondents are refugees from the domains of one or another of the Imperial and Royal villains who have blackened their souls with perjury and murder since their recovery from the tornado and panic of 1848. That these correspondents feel strongly their wrongs and their countries' woes-that they hope ardently in and look wistfully for 'the good time coming'-is very evident: but that their advices are colored by their hopes and feelings remains unproved. Let whoever would impeach their general accuracy give chapter and verse for his accusation.

PROTECTIVE USION -At a recent meeting at Ballston Spa of Delegates from sub-divisions of the N. E. Pro tective Union, BESJ. F. ALLES of this City was appointed Purchasing Agent for this emporium, which appointment he has accepted and opened a store according y at No. 1 Eric Buildings, near the Eric Railroad Dépot, North River foot of Duane-st, where he will both buy Goods and sell Produce on commission, for such Divisions as may see # to employ him. Our acquaintance with him is slight, but we believe him capable and trustworthy. He will forward Circulars, giving the Prices of Country Produce, to all that see fit to send for them. We rejoice that a nucleus for the Protective Union movement has at length been plant ed in our City, and earnestly request all who seek know ledge respecting the formation and conduct of Union Stores to address not us but Mr. Allen.

The old Methodist Church at Mobile, Ala, together with the residence of Henry Jenkins, was destroyed by fire s few days since.

Capt. Hickling, who has been on trial at Norfolk, charged with being engaged in the slave trade, has been acquited

with being engaged in the slave trade, has been acquitted. The negro insurrection exploded at an early hour yesterday. A misty story, engendered in the darkness and forginess of midnight, could not survive many hours of softien. A little cool inquiry discoved of all the accumulation of horrors, which appear to have had their birth in the fancies of a half crazed negro. The circumstantial plot, so estentationally revealed with all the appearant of rebellion, the organized conspiracy and all its ancessories, existed only in a disordered bram. The personal adjuncts of deception, the huge knife, the deally revolver, and the posters accentaged with ammunition and war like stores, were the parade of self-delusion or gross imposture. We are not yet certain of the category in which they are to be placed. The morning a excitement, which called some weak nerved ended in the afternoon, with something like a general laugh at the thousand and one awful versions which were flying about be fore breakfast. Still we are not disposed to censure the promptises with which precautisaary measures were taken by the authorities on receiving at middight a report of such alarming tendency. Absurd as it has developed theli to be there might have been just enough foundation for it in local discontents to make the alignising of warning liablets grave censure—and excess of seal ashe better extreme of error. Nor is it to be disquised that the sum of the season of error influences and to increased watchfulness. The wild stories of this very negro are proof, too, that his mind has been disturbed by influences that never suggest themselves spontaneously to the slave—and gross as the imposture in which they create, it is evidence of an unseen agency of mischief, which should ware us to be ever on the guaranteen of the mischief of the ensures of Southern quiet.

The Maryland Sub-Committee for the collection of fand,

The Maryland Sub-Committee for the collection of funds for a monument to Menry Clay, at Ashland, are actively at work.